

SHIELDS THE ARMY

Investigating Officer Exonerates Major Esterhazy.

REPORT IS CONSIDERED A WHITEWASH

Court Martial Seems to Be a Cut and Dried Affair.

MAJOR'S ANSWERS OF READY-MADE ORDER

Serious Indictment Against Colonel Picquart.

HIS ARREST IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW

Court Causes a Good Deal of Displeasure by Deciding to Close the Doors While Important Witnesses Testify.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The trial by court-martial of Major Count Ferdinand Esterhazy, the retired officer of the French army who came into prominence in the latter part of November last through the publication by Figaro of a number of letters which the count is alleged to have admitted writing reflecting in strong terms on France and the French army, was opened at 9 o'clock this morning under the presidency of General de Luxer.

Among those who were present were Mme. Dreyfus, wife of Albert Dreyfus, former captain of the French artillery, now undergoing imprisonment for life after having been convicted of selling important French military plans to agents of a foreign power with which Esterhazy is said to have been connected; the brother of the condemned captain, Mathieu Dreyfus, senior traiteur, the former minister of justice (who last week wrote a letter asking for the postponement of the court-martial on the ground that to try the case in its present shape only means asking the court to confirm the guilt of Dreyfus) and many other notables.

Count Esterhazy appeared in uniform and escorted by republican guards.

The clerk of the court said the court-martial was held in order to end the contradictory rumors which had been spread by the excited public. Thereupon Maitre Laborie, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, asked permission to take part in the arguments. The counsel for Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the captive of Devils Island, also asked permission to appear during the proceedings. The court rejected both applications and the taking of testimony commenced.

WHITEWASH FOR ESTERHAZY.

Counsel for the government said that a public trial might be inimical to the interests of the national defense and demanded a secret hearing.

The court decided by a majority of five to two that the trial should be public until the moment when publicity might appear to prejudice the national defense.

The court having thus yielded to public opinion, the report of the investigation officer, Major Ravary, was read. It completely whitewashed Count Esterhazy, and was generally regarded as being a serious indictment of Colonel Picquart, whose arrest, when this trial is finished, is anticipated.

Colonel Picquart, according to the intrinsigant, was in the latter part of November sentenced to thirty days detention in a fortress. He was an officer summoned from the United States to Paris in connection with the Dreyfus affair and his statements were reported to be the basis of the accusations brought against Count Esterhazy.

The report of Major Ravary does not add much evidence except the declaration of the experts that the famous Bordenau note was not written by Count Esterhazy. It contains the count's protest against the "calumnious imputations" made by Colonel Picquart, who, it appears, without authority, caused him to be shadowed. The report observes that the colonel is the soul of the present agitation and that he is guilty of serious shortcomings and indiscretions.

Upon one occasion, it is pointed out, when his superiors urged him not to persist, he exclaimed: "Oh, they won't do anything but that, but I will compel them to act."

EXAMINES SECRET DOCUMENT.

The report continues with the statement that Colonel Picquart, in 1895, was surprised while examining secret documents belonging to the general staff, and that he was arrested.

"Every step taken in this affair, which causes such anguish to all really French hearts, is intended to obtain a reversal of a judgment legally and justly pronounced. No tangible judicial proof of Major Esterhazy's guilt is forthcoming, nor is there adequate evidence to support the charge of high treason."

The court then adjourned until 2 o'clock. When the trial was resumed, Major Esterhazy testified that he became aware of the plot against him through anonymous letters, which led to his meeting an unknown veiled woman. He had communicated the results of that meeting to General Billot, the minister of war, and President Faure.

The judge put a series of easy questions to Major Esterhazy, to which the latter evidently had ready-made answers. The major ended by following Major Ravary's cue, and accused Colonel Picquart of burglarizing his residence and stealing letters.

Mathieu Dreyfus was then examined. He was asked to state the basis of his accusation against Major Esterhazy, and replied that, without being an expert, it was only necessary to compare the writing in the Bordenau and Major Esterhazy's handwriting in order to be convinced that they were identical. Continuing, M. Dreyfus made a learned graphological statement. Moreover, he pointed to the fact that Major Esterhazy having subsequently tried to modify his handwriting gave confirmation of his suspicions.

ESTERHAZY'S SERIOUS PLOT.

In reviewing other suspicious actions of the major M. Dreyfus quoted a letter in which Major Esterhazy said: "I am in such a plight that I can only recover myself by crime." "This," said M. Dreyfus, dramatically, "was written by an officer who has the honor to wear the uniform of a French officer." Here "Ohs" were heard among the audience.

Counsel for Major Esterhazy thereupon asked M. Dreyfus who was paying the "enormous costs of circulating pamphlets respecting Major Esterhazy." To which M. Dreyfus replied:

"That is my business, not yours." This remark caused excitement among those present and brought forth shouts of "Miserable!"

M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of the vice-presidents of the senate, was examined. He said

that when he was condemned he believed Dreyfus guilty, and continued in that belief until Mathieu Dreyfus came and implored his aid. Then the senator made a personal inquiry, "because it must be admitted that both military and civil tribunals may make mistakes." "Mathieu learned," continued M. Scheurer-Kestner, "that an opinion had been expressed at the ministry for war that the Bordenau was written by Major Esterhazy."

The senator further remarked: "I learned that a distinguished officer, head of the intelligence department, had been sent away, and letters were shown me confidentially, proving that General Dengke was of the same opinion as Colonel Picquart."

NOT SURE OF HANDWRITING. M. Scheurer-Kestner reviewed his communications with Colonel Picquart, the minister of war, with a view of reopening the affair, and concluded by saying: "I cannot say the Bordenau was written by Esterhazy, but I affirm that the writing has a greater resemblance to Major Esterhazy's than to that of Dreyfus."

A house owner of Autel testified that the mistress of Esterhazy asked him to cancel a lease signed by Esterhazy as the latter had said he was dishonored, intended to commit suicide, and feared the police would seal up his chamber.

At this point Major Esterhazy denied having uttered the words attributed to him and Mme. Pais, his mistress, made a similar denial.

The question of a letter affecting the major then arose. This missive, which was addressed to a friend named Weil, found its way in the possession of the friends of Dreyfus. Weil denied he gave it to the friends of the convict. Major Esterhazy is a vehement outburst said:

"Of all the infamies of which I am the victim, Weil's treason gives me the most pain. I rendered him services of which I will not state the nature here. I am not a coward and a traitor."

The major's remarks brought forth cheers from the audience. Colonel Picquart was the next witness and the court, after a forty-minute deliberation, decided to take his testimony behind closed doors. The court was then cleared. This decision to conceal the evidence of the most important witness of the trial caused much dissatisfaction.

The general impression is that the day's proceedings have revealed the utter dishonesty of the "Christians" charges against Count Esterhazy and the flimsiness of the reasons for their belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. The evidence of Mathieu Dreyfus was exceedingly weak. There was a sensation in court when he declared Count Esterhazy "a disgrace to his profession." The two men glared at each other like wild beasts.

M. Clemenceau, in Auvergne and other papers, will protest tomorrow against the court of closing the doors on Colonel Picquart's evidence. It is believed he knows the whole case and that he is not unlikely to get into trouble.

DISCOVERING MANY NEW CLAIMS.

Prospectors in Alaska Drifting Into New Territory.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—Richard Morgan, just from Dawson, throws new light on the food situation there and also on the conditions and present necessities of the camp. Meat, he says, is now a drug and worth 30 to 40 cents, chiefly because large herds of moose and caribou have lately passed the district and have been slaughtered by wholesale, one hunting party bringing in as many as forty-five.

Hunker creek, emptying into the Klondike fifteen miles from Dawson, and Gold Bottom, last chance and several other auriferous creeks are proving as good as Eldorado, while its gold approaches the Bonanza creek standard of fineness. The Hunker is a long stream with room for upwards of 100 or more trails, while there are quite as many on the newly prospected tributaries, including Last Chance and Gold Kettle. The pay dirt of the Hunker and the tributaries is said to average \$10 to the pan, while claim No. 6, below Discovery, is reported to have turned out one record pan of \$104. Sulphur creek has not yet shown any sensational runs, but it is announced runs \$15 to the pan and is not to be looked upon with disdain by the majority of miners.

INSURGENTS BESIEGE A SEAPORT. Spanish Hurry Troops to the Rescue. HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The insurgents are besieging and have attacked the port of Mayari, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba. Troops have left Gibarra, the northern portion of the same province, to relieve the garrison of Mayari.

Vaughan Publishes a Rejoinder. LONDON, Jan. 10.—Cardinal Vaughan, archbishop of Westminster, and the bishop of the diocese, published today a 122-page rejoinder to the letter published last March by the anglican archbishop of Canterbury and York, on the subject of the Anglican orders. The rejoinder, which is signed by sixteen Roman Catholic prelates, maintains that to deny the pope's competency to decide this question is to strike at the sacramental system.

Return to Civil Law. PRAGUE, Jan. 10.—Martial law, which was proclaimed here on December 2 as a result of the riotous demonstrations which followed the disturbances in the Reichstadt, was abrogated.

The Bohemian Diet reassembled today. Police guarded the approaches to the house. At the close of the chief provincial marshal's opening address the members heartily cheered the emperor.

End of the Strike Approaching.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—There are signs that the end of the great strike in the engineering trades in Great Britain is approaching. Large numbers of Glasgow engineers applied today for reinstatement, while a meeting of the engineers of Fairfield decided to continue work in spite of their previous threats to leave work when the first 25 per cent of their number was locked out.

Sails with Its Cargo on Fire. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 10.—The steamer Lambert Point, Captain Humphreys, which has been lying here some days with its cotton cargo on fire, sailed for Liverpool today with the deckload of cotton still afloat.

The crew refused to sail until compelled by the police, if the fire becomes serious it is intended to jettison the cotton.

Russian Embassy is Threatened. LONDON, Jan. 10.—According to a special dispatch from Constantinople the Russian embassy there has been threatened with bomb outrages "unless Russia withdraws its opposition to the amelioration of the condition of the Armenians."

Will Get an American Wife.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A marriage has been arranged between Hon. Rowland Charles Frederick Leigh, youngest son of Baron Leigh, and Miss Mabel Gordon, daughter of Colonel W. W. Gordon, of Savannah.

ASKS FOR LARGE INDEMNITY

Dr. Cornelius Herz Wants Five Million Dollars From France.

FILES HIS BRIEF IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Says He Was Detained Under Arrest, by French Orders, for Four Years, Although an American Citizen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Messrs. Dittenhofer, Lauterbach & Limberger, counsel for Dr. Cornelius Herz, today appeared before Solicitor General Penfield at the State department and presented a claim for indemnity in the sum of \$5,000,000 against the French government for an alleged illegal attempt to persecute Dr. Herz. The case is remarkable in many ways and it is said at the department is without a precedent.

The facts in brief are that Dr. Herz, whose name stands very high in scientific circles as an electrician and physicist, although born in France of French parents, is an American citizen. When he was about three years of age his parents came to New York and acquired American citizenship. Young Herz was educated in the New York Free academy, now the College of the City of New York, and received two degrees. He rounded this out by courses in Heidelberg and other great European universities.

At the age of 16 he was a lieutenant in the United States army. In 1871 he was charged by the municipal authorities of Chicago with a mission in connection with the reconstruction of the city after the fire. He afterwards held posts of responsibility and honor in San Francisco and New York.

Meanwhile his fame as an electrician had been spread and he did much to extend the study of this branch of science, besides establishing, on his brief voyages, the former of one of the largest of the great electrical corporations now in existence in this country. He married an American woman and when his children were born in Paris he caused them to be registered as American citizens at the consulate.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT. January 19, 1893, his troubles began. He was stopping at Bournemouth, England, with his wife and two children, when he was arrested under extradition proceedings on a warrant from the French government, charging him with fraud and embezzlement growing out of the Panama canal scandal. Under the law a prisoner wanted for extradition must appear at the Bow street police court.

Herz was confined to his bed and was unable to appear. The case was kept open and he was continued under arrest in his own country, until 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Then the British Parliament came to his relief and passed a special act that permitted the magistrate to attend Herz's bedside and take his testimony. This was done and the magistrate promptly declared the charges were utterly invalid and sorely deserving of notice.

That was on May 2, 1896, and Herz was released from arrest. Meanwhile the French government had instituted numerous proceedings against him in France and confiscated all of the property of himself and wife.

Dr. Herz alleges this was persecution, pure and simple, and that the French government knew the charges against him were baseless before the trial. Therefore, claiming to have been injured in name and health, and in other ways, he demands that the State department shall prefer a claim against the French government. Although he cannot sue in the United States, the brief shows that he demanded the sum of \$5,000,000 in a letter he sent to the president of the French republic, but which was never answered. The State department has taken the case under advisement.

SUPPLY OF POWDER IS VERY SHORT

Only Enough to Last Big Guns a Few Minutes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A special from Washington says: Uncle Sam is short of powder for his high power guns. After his war ships have fired away with the powder they have on board, which they would do in the course of a ten hours' battle, there would be left in the entire country barely enough to supply them for a thirty-minute combat. And it would take the powder mills of the United States, with all their present facilities, nearly a year to produce enough powder to supply the ships for another ten hours' battle. Such is the substance of a report made to Secretary Long by the board of ordnance and fortifications, which has recommended the immediate building of a government powder factory, by which the cost of supplying this powder could be greatly reduced. Ordinary powder, it must be understood, will not do for high-power guns. There is plenty of this and plenty of fine blasting powder in the country, but very little rifle cannon powder. This last is made by only two factories in the United States, one in Delaware and one in California, both of them of very limited capacity. Hence the importance of having in store enough to meet all possible demands of war until more could be offered.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN KLONDIKE

Mother Lode Believed to Have Been Found.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 10.—W. J. Jones of Port Townsend, Wash., who arrived from Alaska on the City of Topeka today, brings news of the discovery of what is supposed to be the mother lode and quartz origin of the Klondike district.

The discovery was made within four hours at four different points, one of them at Dome, a high mountain to the east of the source of the Eldorado creek, by Frank Slavin; the second at No. 31 Eldorado, by A. H. Jose and partner; the third one in Nugget Gulch, at No. 36, and the fourth somewhere in the twenties on Bonanza creek.

The trend of the vein is northwest by west, westerly from the Dome. It is found at about thirty feet below the surface and under the muck and alluvial deposit. The ledge is about eighteen inches wide and maintains a uniform width. It is generally sprinkled with free gold.

Mr. Jones brings down samples of the ore and everyone who has seen them says the rock is precisely the same in character as is found in the Comet mine in Bender Way, southeastern Alaska. Mr. Jones said that old timers in the Klondike had made a der the muck and alluvial deposit. The

Investigating Chicago Police.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The investigating committee appointed by the state senate to investigate the workings of the Chicago police department met today. As an outcome of charges which have been made against the police, the committee is a prominent democratic leader, and a leading republican, for \$20,000 damages.

Jameson Not Coming to England. LONDON, Jan. 10.—It is understood that Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal raider, will not return to England at present. He intends to become a candidate for the Cape Parliament.

Laplenders Coming to New York.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Daily Mail says: "A large expedition of Laplanders is about to start for New York from Copenhagen, Christiania and Tromsø, to go to the Klondike in sledges with reindeer."

True Bill Against Assassin Prince.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—At the Old Bailey court today the recorder directed the grand jury to return a true bill against Richard Arthur Prince, the super who assassinated William Terrie, the actor, on December 16.

It is said at the home office that the experts agree that Prince is insane. In spite of this, his trial will commence Wednesday next under the lunatics act of 1853.

Duty Fixed by Weight.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Magdeburg Zeitung asserts that the changes in the customs regulations as to petroleum, which Count Potodowski, minister of the interior, forwarded in the Reichstag, have already been made, and henceforth the duty, even upon mixtures of Caucasian and American petroleum, will be fixable by weight.

BALFOUR DEALS IN GENERALITIES

Speaks of Chinese Affairs Without Denying His Policy.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Sir Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, addressed his constituents at Manchester this evening. It was expected that he would make an important announcement of the government policy in China, but he confined himself to generalities.

Mr. Balfour said the concert of Europe had not added to his reputation by its recent treatment of Crete. He declared that it would be better to have a third rate governor of the island than none at all. It was strange the concert could not find one either in Europe or America.

He eulogized the bravery displayed by the British troops in the India campaign, a campaign "more difficult than the Afghan war in 1879."

Turning to China he said British interests there were commercial and not territorial. Except as a base for possible warlike operations, the territory would be a disadvantage, because it would involve responsibility and expense in money and men. He dilated upon the fact that the extent of our trade in China gives us a special claim to prevent its pursuing a policy that would discourage trade, and added:

"The deepest traditions of our policy preclude us from our trading with China as a weapon to exclude our rivals. If we ask freedom of trade it is not alone for England, but the whole world."

There was no objection, said Mr. Balfour in conclusion, to Russia having an ice-free port provided England was not excluded, but the government would do its utmost to prevent China yielding to foreign pressure to making regulations adverse to Great Britain "or any other nation." The speaker then pointed out the coast of China with foreign nations by protectionist countries who would raise customs or other barriers to our trade. The burden of the whole declaration was that England's policy in China is for the benefit of the world at large.

The morning papers, in editorials of all shades of political opinion, expressed great satisfaction at Mr. Balfour's expression of opinion guiding the government's policy in the far east, but they complained of the absence of definite statements.

The Morning Post says: "A great master on a great occasion has only whetted the appetite of a people ready to give him a large and generous vote of confidence."

The Daily News says Mr. Balfour's exposition of Lord Salisbury's policy is excellent in intention, and the only fear is that the execution may fall short of the intention. With regard to the New York Times' expression of regret that lack of appetite has succeeded to England's traditional earth hunger, the Daily News says: "Such regrets in an American journal are quite needless. But our American friend need not be uneasy. Our interests, which are identical with theirs, can be protected in China by other means than territorial annexation."

REPORT OF A SPANISH VICTORY.

Given Out Through Official Channels.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—From Spanish sources just received here gives an account of what appears to have been a gallant defense of a fort at Santiago de Cuba by Spanish troops.

It seems that the principal fortifications protecting the buildings of the central station of Yabob, belonging to Beattie & Co., an English concern, at Media Luna, near Manzanillo, was attacked by a strong insurgent force during the night of January 2. The insurgents had with them, it is claimed, a rapid-fire cannon, which they placed in position about 600 metres from the fort and behind an embankment of earth. At the same time 200 insurgents captured the machinery house of the plantation. The fort defending the latter consisted of a brick building two stories high and in the form of a cross. It was surrounded by wire fences and ditches and was garrisoned by ninety-five soldiers. Under the command of Captain Benito Manlio, who had two lieutenants under him. At 6 o'clock in the morning the insurgents began cannonading the Spanish fort, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon they began an attack on it from both sides of the river, trying to take it by assault, but they were repulsed. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the insurgents made a second attack on the fort and the Spaniards again drove them back. Thereupon the insurgents resumed their artillery firing and kept it up until dark.

During January 4 the fort was relieved by Captain Orta in command of the local guerrilla force of Niquena and a detachment of Spanish infantry, and enforced by two cannons. The Spaniards then attacked the insurgent earthworks and were able to have compelled the enemy to retreat with considerable loss. The garrison lost seventeen killed and had thirty-three wounded.

EXPECT A COMPLETE REPARATION.

Great Things Hoped for from the Pope's Encyclical.

QUEBEC, Jan. 10.—Bishop Begin, acting cardinal, in his mandate to accompany the episcopal synod to the Manitoba school question says:

"We expect a complete reparation. Wisdom and patriotism should inspire the legislators to put an end to the violent things which we are enduring. Let justice come from the government or let it come from the federal government or let it come from the imperial government."

The mandate calls upon the protestants, whose diversity of beliefs is not prevented from being brothers to Catholics, to give the latter a helping hand.

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INSURANCE LAW UNDER FIRE

Steps Taken to Declare Nebraska Statute Unconstitutional.

FOREIGN COMPANIES TAKE INITIATIVE

Bring an Action in the Federal Court to Restrict State Officials from Enforcing Recent Legislation.

The foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this state have determined to seize the bull by the horns by fighting the constitutionality of the two acts passed by the last legislature declaring insurance contracts illegal before an attempt is made by the state authorities to put the provisions into force. A case has been started in the federal court in which the constitutionality of these laws is directly attacked.

Judge Munger has issued a temporary order enjoining the officials named from proceeding under the acts and has set the hearing of the case for January 13 at Lincoln.

The two acts which are thus assailed were both passed on April 25, 1897, and are known as senate file No. 339 and senate file No. 2. The former is a general provision against trusts and conspiracies against trade and business and interests the fire insurance companies, as it defines one form of trust as a combination to prevent competition in fire insurance. The other act is of direct interest to the companies, as it is a special law to prevent combinations between fire insurance companies and provides penalties therefor.

The case is brought by the following foreign companies: Niagara Falls of New York, German-American of New York, Traders' of Chicago, National of Hartford, the Fire and Marine of Philadelphia, and the Fire Association of Philadelphia. They profess to be acting in the interests of all other foreign companies who are doing business in this state. The action is brought against Auditor of Public Accounts John F. Cornell, Attorney General Smyth and County Attorney Baldrige, and is in the nature of an injunction to enjoin those officials from beginning any action to put the provisions of the acts into force.

None of these officials have as yet commenced any proceedings against the companies, but in their complaint the latter assert that Auditor Cornell is contemplating such action. They also anticipate that the grounds for this proceeding are based on the supposition that there is in existence in this city and state an insurance pool at the head of which is Christian Hartman, the local insurance commissioner. The companies deny, however, that there is any such combination in existence at the present time.

EMPLOYED AS AN INDIVIDUAL.

According to the petition the companies did some time ago form a combination for the purpose of equalizing insurance rates and placed Hartman at the head of it. He was employed because he was believed to know the value of property risks in the state, and because it was a matter of economy for the companies to thus employ one man instead of each employing one. It is asserted, however, that this combination was dissolved before the acts passed by the legislature became laws, and that it has not been revived since that time. After this dissolution Hartman entered into an agreement with each one of the companies to do the same work, but it is emphatically denied that these companies employ Hartman as an association. It is alleged that each one can and does frequently refuse to accept the rates he fixes without regard to what the others may do, although it is admitted that his rates are generally accepted. The point sought to be made is that Hartman is no longer employed by the companies as an association, but as an individual and that therefore the companies are no longer a combination.

Continuing, the complaint alleges that Auditor Cornell, pretending to act in his official capacity, contemplates summoning the officials of the various companies before him for examination to discover whether they are violating the provisions of the acts and revoking their authority to do business in this state if found guilty. In view of the fact that such action would entail much expense to them they have brought the present action to test the constitutionality of the two acts.

One of the main contentions is that the acts are contrary to the laws of the United States, as they tend to impair the obligation of contracts. The companies say that they began to do business in this state twenty years ago in good faith and were given authority to do so. They have paid taxes to the state every year and have built up a good business. They claim that it would be a violation of this contract entered into twenty years ago and they would sustain great damage if they were now debarred from doing business.

SAID TO DISCRIMINATE. Senate file No. 339 is also declared unconstitutional in that it makes a discrimination between fire insurance companies and labor organizations. That act declares that no combination of laboring men from passing regulations they think proper in reference to wages and the compensation of labor. This discrimination, it is alleged, invalidates the act.

Again it is alleged that senate file No. 2 tends to revoke the companies' authority to do business in the state without judicial inquiry. The act gives the auditor of public accounts the right to revoke this authority.

It is asserted that this is out of his province and should be properly placed in the hands of the department known as the judiciary under the constitution of the state. It is asserted that the provision that an appeal may be taken to the district court is void from the fact that the auditor is not a judicial body and that, therefore, the judicial department of the state can not take cognizance of his decisions and acts.

On these and other grounds it is asked for the court that the auditor be enjoined from summoning any of the officials of the companies for examination or from entertaining any complaints that they are violating the provisions of the acts or from issuing any order revoking their authority to do business in the state. It is also asked that the attorney general and County Attorney Baldrige be enjoined from beginning any criminal prosecution against the companies for violating the acts.

WHY THE ATTORNEYS COME IN.

The attorney general is included amongst the defendants because he is given power by the statute to bring criminal prosecution. County Attorney Baldrige is picked out from all the county attorneys in the state. The attorney of any county in the state is authorized to bring action against the companies in the district court for the violations. It is

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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